

INTERESTING RACES AT THE STATE FAIR TO-DAY
Another Crowded Grand Stand Audience Will Be in Attendance

65th YEAR
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FARMERS' DAY IS BIG EVENT OF FAIR

Threatening Clouds Fail to Check Great Outpouring of People.

BAXTER ADAMS MAKES FLIGHT

Winners Are Announced in Baby Contest and Awards in Poultry Department.

Threatening clouds in the morning and several light showers in the afternoon militated to some extent against the attendance at the State Fair yesterday. Some thousands of visitors from all parts of Virginia who had come to Richmond to see the Farmers' Day events at the big show, deferred their visit to the grounds until to-day.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, however, there passed in through the turnstiles between 25,000 and 30,000, the volume of admissions being considerably in excess of the total for the day following Richmond Day last year.

President Henry Fairfax, of the Virginia State Fair Association, who has been looking over the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, will arrive to-day, which is Petersburg Day, and get his first glimpse of the big Virginia show. The climber of the big Virginia show, which, according to General Manager Abe Warwick, is already an assured financial success.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF BAXTER ADAMS

Some of the principal events of Farmers' Day were the first appearance of Aviator Baxter Adams, who made two flights in his aeroplane, one at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the other at 5 o'clock in the evening. The first flight was a success, the aeroplane being perfectly controlled by the aviator. The second flight was also successful, the aeroplane being perfectly controlled by the aviator.

Before the sun had crossed the meridian there were more than 3,000 sightseers and amusement seekers within the gates. Riffs in the clouds, which gave promise of a fair afternoon, brought a rush to the gates after 2 o'clock. For several hours thereafter a stream of humanity poured in, swelling the merry-making throng.

At 6 o'clock Wahoo Lane was thronged to a degree that made progress slow and difficult. Calithumpian bands, as the showmen call those organizations of instrumentalists who play by ear, blared; gaudily painted canvases billowed, and garish lights blazed. Again the showmen and the fakers had come into their own. Concessionaires reaped a harvest.

PAINTING WOMEN ARE TAKEN FROM JOSTLING CROWDS

Half a score of fainting women were taken from the jostling throng in Wahoo Lane by the emergency hospital during the afternoon, and several aged men and women who had overtaxed their strength applied for relief to the doctors and nurses there, but no serious case was handled during the day.

Sergeant C. C. Sherry, in charge at the temporary police station, had an equally favorable report to make when Captain George W. Epps, who is in command of the Fair Grounds force, came around at night. The cases handled during the day were of a trivial nature, largely drunks and disorderlies.

A gatekeeper led into the station D. A. Grubbs, a farmer of Mineral City, who had a hard luck tale of the cabalistic 13 to tell. Grubbs said he had arrived an hour before at the Main Street Station. While passing down the street he saw a car for the grounds he owned in his pocket-book and took therefrom a half-dollar. He had remaining \$15.

When he arrived at the fair he discovered the loss of his pocketbook. The police were unable to assist him in his difficulty and Grubbs went away in search of friends, from whom he secured financial assistance, which enabled him to return and see the sights.

PICKPOCKETS HAVE STEERED CLEAR OF FAIR GROUNDS

Pickpockets have steered clear of the Fair Grounds this year. Fewer reports on the grounds have been reported than in any previous year. The "grifts" whose operations have come under the observation of the police, to this time worked in the city.

If the weather is favorable to-day, there is every reason to expect a crowd as large as that of yesterday. Baxter Adams, the aviator, will repeat his daring exhibitions of yesterday, giving two exhibitions in the afternoon. Adams did not fly last night, the time being taken up by the numerous other free attractions that crowd the two stages in front of the grand stand. Appearing daily on stage No. 1 are: The Novi Sisters, the Marco Twins, the Dayton Family and Manchuria. The attractions for the afternoon on stage No. 2 are: Maud Delora, Bennett, the Skatnell Troupe and the Manoni Sisters. Then there are the steeplechase races, the Roman races, the Puttons, the Quineys, the Adams Troupe, the jumping oxen and the Wooster relay races.

DARKNESS FINDS RECORD CROWD FOR FOURTH EVENING

Darkness found the fourth evening of the State Fair with a record-breaking Thursday night crowd in the inclosure. Many townfolk who have formed the habit of avoiding the Richmond Day rush chose yesterday to travel the mazes of the Midway, and during the midhours of the evening the crowd on the joy pike took on the appearance of the dense jam of the day before.

Long before the free performances began the big grand stand was well filled. When the vaudeville bill was well under way the stand held almost

Interned German Officers Missing

Six Men From Kronprinz Wilhelm Take Boat and Disappear From Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., October 14.—Missing since Sunday, six warrant officers from the interned German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm are being sought by ships at sea and up Chesapeake Bay. Rear-Admiral Beatty, commanding the Norfolk Navy-Yard, yesterday reported the men's absence to the Navy Department, after he had been informed of the fact by Captain Thierfelder, of the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The missing men left the Wilhelm on Sunday. They had sixteen hours' liberty, and were due to report back on their ship on Monday morning. The officers about a month ago purchased the yacht Eclipse, a sixty-foot, twenty-three-ton auxiliary craft, which was formerly the property of a retired officer of the United States Navy. The men had not secured permission from the American government to leave local waters, and their absence has caused quite a sensation in naval circles.

NEW POWER FOR WARSHIP

Daniels Declares Installation of Electricity in the California Marks Epoch in Navigation.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an address here to-day at the laying of the keel of the new \$15,000,000 Dreadnought California—the first battleship to be driven by electric propulsion—prophesied that the "installation of electricity upon the California ushers in a new epoch in navigation, just as far-reaching and important as that in which steam succeeded sail power."

"It may be said with entire truthfulness," continued the secretary, "that the California represents one of the greatest advancements in modern marine engineering. The entire service of propulsion in one which has been discussed in all countries for several years past, but the United States is the only nation which so far has gotten past the discussion stage, and which demonstrated by actual test that electric propulsion is a success."

The secretary then told about tests of electric propelling machinery on the immense naval vessel Jupiter, the first large vessel to be thus propelled. The California is expected to be launched in fifteen months and to be placed in commission in about three years. She will be of 32,000 tons displacement, 625 feet long, ninety-seven and one-quarter feet broad, and will carry twelve fourteen-inch rifles in four turrets on the center line, and twenty-two six-inch guns, as well as having four submerged torpedo tubes.

JURY IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Tentative Selections May Be Changed, but Plaint Claimants Expected to Go to Trial.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Twelve tentative jurors for the trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Edward D. Robbins and eight other defendants, charged as directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company with conspiracy to monopolize the transportation traffic in New England, had been selected when court adjourned to-day.

Twice during the day the jury box had been similarly filled, but counsel for the government and the defense each exercised a peremptory challenge, necessitating the examination of other talesmen. Each side has eleven more challenges, and indications to-night were that some of those accepted would remain in the box. Counsel, however, hoped to complete the final selection to-morrow.

HOMBERG HAS CLOSE CALL

Member of Anglo-French Commission Dragged From Front of Street Car by Traffic Policeman.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, October 14.—A traffic policeman dashed round the front of a moving automobile truck and dragged Octave Homberg, one of the two French members of the Anglo-French Loan Commission, from almost certain death or injury to-day under the wheels of a Broadway car. The mishap occurred in front of Trinity Church on Broadway, after the loan envoys had left the J. P. Morgan & Co. offices, where they had been meeting on the "bombs" of the German air raids.

BISON ATTACK GERMANS

Soldiers Gored and Trampled by Herd of Infuriated Animals Near Bielovetz.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PETROGRAD, October 14.—An extraordinary story reaches here of an encounter between a German company and a herd of bison near Bielovetz. The bison and the soldiers met accidentally, and regarded each other with mutual curiosity, until a chance shot fired by one of the men roused the fury of the animals. They charged the soldiers, goring and trampling all in their path.

Only twenty of the soldiers escaped by flight, according to the story. On the side of the bison there were eight casualties.

DUMBA PREDICTS WAR

Says Germany and Austria Will Act Against U. S. Unless Making of Munitions for Allies Stops.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, October 14.—Austria and Germany will probably declare war on the United States if she does not cease manufacturing munitions for the allies.

This statement is attributed to Ambassador Dumba by a Plymouth correspondent who interviewed him on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, which put in yesterday at Falmouth, on her way from New York to Rotterdam.

FIFTY-FIVE KILLED IN LONDON AIR RAID

More Than 100 Others Injured When Hostile Zeppelins Attack City.

LITTLE MATERIAL DAMAGE

Exceeds in Number of Casualties Any Previous Expedition Over Capital.

LONDON, October 14.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in the Zeppelin raid over London last night. Fourteen of the fifty-five persons killed and thirteen of the 114 wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the official press bureau.

The text of the announcement follows: "The press bureau of the War Office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of London last night and dropped bombs."

"Antiaircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery attached to the central force were in action, and an airship was seen to keel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude."

"Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but, owing to atmospheric conditions, only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog."

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO MILITARY MATERIAL

"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade."

"The following military casualties, in addition to the one announced last night, have been reported: fourteen killed and thirteen wounded."

"The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above:

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Killed	27	9	5	41
Wounded	64	30	7	101
Total	91	39	12	142

"Of these casualties, thirty-two killed and ninety-five injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night."

OTHER TOWNS HEAVILY BOMBARDED BY GERMANS

BERLIN, October 14 (by wireless to Sayville).—An official report to-day by the German admiralty regarding the Zeppelin raid on London, says that, in addition to dropping bombs on the English capital, the water works at Hampton and the town of Woolwich, where there is a great arsenal, were heavily bombed. Great fires are reported to have followed the explosion of the Zeppelin bombs.

The text of the admiralty's statement follows: "German airships during the night of October 13-14 attacked the city of London and nearby important establishments as well as the batteries of Ipswich."

"Several attacks were made especially on the city of London. The docks of London, the water works at Hampton, near London, and Woolwich, also were heavily bombed with incendiary bombs."

"At all the places attacked, great explosions and fires were observed. All the aeroplanes returned safely, although they were vigorously attacked on passing over the English coast."

DEMAND SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF REPRISAL

LONDON, October 14.—The proposal of replying to German air raids by "bombing his sleeping towns as he bombs ours" received an enthusiastic endorsement at a mass-meeting held to-day in the great hall of the Cannon Street Hotel, in the financial district of London. Lord Willoughby de Brooke and William Joynton-Hicks, member of Parliament, were the principal speakers at the meeting.

"We have come here," said Lord Willoughby de Brooke, "to urge upon the government that they ought to take steps to stop the kind of thing that happened last night. The only way to do it is to treat them as they treat us. Otherwise they will continue in their policy, while we sit still and suffer and become the laughingstock of Europe."

Mr. Joynton-Hicks made a demand for reprisals, which was couched in more lurid language. "Let the Kaiser be made to realize what it means for his own people to be subjected, as we have been subjected, to cold-blooded butchery in the dead of the night, and there will be a demand from one end of Germany to the other to stop the butchery in England in order that they themselves may be safe," he said.

"We must be prepared to send twenty-five machines at the very least, circling over Cologne, Coburg and other German towns, in order that the Germans may be made to realize the destruction they wrought last night and other nights in our midst."

The resolutions were passed at the meeting, and they called on the government to adopt a systematic method of reprisal.

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BEST-LAID PLANS OF ALLIES FOILED

Sir Edward Grey Tells Commons of Diplomatic Failure in Balkans.

THWARTED BY BULGARIA

Declines to Discuss Military Side, but Believes Present Strategy Is Sound.

LONDON, October 14.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, made a long statement in the House of Commons to-day on the situation in the Balkans, but as he dealt with the diplomatic side of the question, he said little to the knowledge of the public, and failed to satisfy curiosity as to the program of the Anglo-French expedition landed at Saloniki. He did say, however, that Russian troops would co-operate "as soon as they were available."

The French Premier, M. Viviani, had more cheering news for the allied countries, when, in the French Senate, he expressed the belief that "the allies can count on Italian co-operation in the Balkans."

"I propose to confine myself," the British Foreign Secretary said, "to a review of our diplomatic negotiations since the beginning of the war. At the outset we were against its enlargement, and in common with our allies, we remained neutral. Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war, and all obligations on the part of the allies then ceased."

SEEK TO SECURE AGREEMENT AMONG BALKAN STATES

"We and our allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan states, and we used all our influence to secure an accord. We were given to understand, in the course of negotiations, that with the exception of Thrace, the central powers had offered Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the allies in fairness could offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the central powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them."

"We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Roumania, who has favored the policy of a Balkan union."

"It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria—the sovereigns and the governments—have succeeded in carrying into effect. We were given to understand that, in order to secure a Balkan union, there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require, especially Thrace and Macedonia."

"The allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Bulgaria and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations, she must co-operate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring states were engaged."

"It would be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon opportunity to peoples of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a state under a common sky."

The entry of Bulgaria into the war, Sir Edward continued, made a great difference in the situation, and raised the question of treaty obligations between Greece and Serbia. Regarding Greece's attitude, Sir Edward referred to the statements of ex-Premier Venizelos and the new Premier, M. Zaimis, and said it must be obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia were now one.

ONLY THROUGH GREECE COULD SERBIA BE AIDED

The secretary explained that through Greece alone could aid be sent to Serbia, and he asserted that in view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia, the allies' expedition through Saloniki could not have been other than welcomed by the Hellenic people. Great Britain, he continued, was giving Serbia all the help in its power, freely and unconditionally, and was acting in the closest co-operation with France.

The co-operation of Russian troops was promised, and he said that it could be made available, he said.

Sir Edward said that as it was not his province to make public a disclosure of the military plans in the Balkans, and that he could only say that he believed they were based on principles of sound strategy.

"Serbia is fighting for her national existence, and with her the struggle is just now intense and acute, but the struggle is one and the issue is one, in whatever theater of war fighting is taking place."

"All the allies are fighting for national existence, and for all who are fighting the same issues arise. It is a fight for the right to live, not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war, and to leave us free from the menace of oppression."

PREMIER ASKED TO REDEEM TO GRANT DAY FOR DEBATE

Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons, declined to grant a day for debate on Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the Foreign Secretary, and continued:

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR \$1,240,000,000

President and Cabinet Submit Largest Estimate of Expenditures Ever Made.

MUST PROVIDE MORE FUNDS

Increase Due to Defense Program and Cost of Tasks Imposed by European War.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The largest estimate of government expenditures ever submitted to a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in time of peace—probably \$1,240,000,000—will be presented for the next fiscal year to-morrow, as required by law, for discussion by congressional committees in advance of the regular session. President Wilson and his Cabinet will examine the list in detail next week.

An estimated increase for national defense of about \$150,000,000 over last year, together with the cost of new tasks imposed upon the State Department and other branches because of the European war, account for this. The estimates of all departments, excepting State, War and Navy, remain practically the same.

If Congress agrees to the administration's program for strengthening the army and navy, it will be obliged to provide for additional revenue by legislation or the executive branch of the government must issue bonds.

Since the estimates of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, in which the increased expenditures will take effect, has been made by Secretary McAdoo, officials now are convinced they can not count upon more than \$750,000,000 for the twelve months.

TWO REVENUE MEASURES TO BE BEFORE CONGRESS

Congress will be asked to pass two revenue measures, one extending the emergency war tax, which expires December 31, and the other providing for retention of the duty on sugar beyond next May, when it would go on the free list. Passage of these measures, however, would not increase the present revenues. With both in effect at present there has been a deficit of \$35,000,000.

Additional force in the diplomatic and consular service and at the State Department and extraordinary expenses abroad in the work being done by American embassies and legations will require an increase of about \$1,500,000 for the State Department.

The ordinary disbursements of the government last year were about \$732,000,000. If the income of \$750,000,000 and the appropriations of all government departments but the State, War and Navy remain the same, there still would be, with added budget for national defense, an estimated deficit of more than \$135,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has authority to issue Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000. That would be a temporary remedy, however, and may not be resorted to if the administration proceeds on the theory that the government will maintain the same rate of expenditures for national defense during the coming years as now is being proposed for the next session of Congress.

Estimates for the Department of Commerce will show an increase over last year's total—\$167,740,000—if they are agreed upon in the form now before Secretary Redfield. The principal request for more money will come from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war to extend its foreign trade organization. Secretary Redfield probably will ask for the funds necessary for that work.

FEW CHANGES CONTEMPLATED IN LABOR DEPARTMENT

The Department of Labor contemplates few changes in its estimates, which last year amounted to \$443,000. Secretary Wilson is considering a reduction for the Bureau of Immigration, which has found its activities materially curtailed by the falling off of immigration during the European war.

The estimates for the Post-Office Department will be slightly above the \$200,000,000 estimated for the present year. The increase is credited to the automatic provision of carriers and clerks provided for Congress, increased pay for railway transportation and the natural growth of the system.

In the Interior Department the estimates are less than the appropriation of \$210,000,000 for the current year, excluding \$8,000,000 for construction of the government railroad in Alaska. Secretary Houston had not completed to-night his estimate for the Department of Agriculture, but they will not vary much from the present appropriation of \$24,000,000.

Most of the Cabinet officers, or their assistants, were at work to-night finishing their estimates. Although it was believed at first there would be a delay by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on account of extraordinary conditions, it practically was certain to-night that both army and navy budgets would be ready to-morrow in compliance with the law.

OLD FRIGATE TO BE SOLD

Franklin, Flagship of Farragut on Trip to Europe at End of Civil War, Goes Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The old frigate Franklin, flagship of Admiral Farragut on his trip to Europe at the close of the Civil War, to-day was placed out of commission at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, preparatory to being sold for junk. The Franklin has been a receiving ship at the Norfolk yard for a number of years. She is one of the last of the old wooden war vessels of the navy, and was built at Kittery, Me., in 1855-56.

His Liberal Estimates Reduced by President



SECRETARY OF WAR GARRISON.

PRESIDENT ENLISTS AID OF HAY IN ARMY PROGRAM

They Prune Down Liberal Estimates Made by Garrison From \$250,000,000 to \$182,000,000.

"CITIZEN RESERVE" FEATURE

Chairman of House Military Affairs Committee in Accord With Administration Plans—Daniels for Five-Year Construction Program.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Reducing by one-third the liberal estimates of Secretary Garrison, the President to-day enlisted the support of Chairman James Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, for a national defense program for the army, which calls for a "citizen reserve," a nominal increase in the standing army, generous allowances for aeroplanes, field artillery and ammunition, and an appropriation bill at the next session of Congress approximating \$182,000,000.

Secretary Garrison wanted an army bill of \$250,000,000. He proposed heavy increases in every branch of the service, including a larger standing army than Mr. Hay would countenance. The President pruned down the tentative estimates to the \$182,000,000 figure—which means the forthcoming army appropriation bill will be about \$85,000,000 more than the average army appropriation bill.

The basis of the army program is the "citizen reserve," recruited at the rate of 133,000 men per annum. These men will be trained two months in each year for an enlistment period of three years. They will be subject to call to the colors for three additional years.

The administration plan is that as each quota of 133,000 men completes the service period, it shall be replaced by additional enlistments to this figure, keeping the "reserve" army of 400,000 at all times.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR RESERVE BRANCH

It is estimated that 10,000 additional officers will be needed to train the reserves. Beyond the amounts allowable for an adequate ammunition supply, and for field artillery, most of the proposed increased appropriation will be used for the "reserve" branch of the army.

Chairman Hay has agreed to support this plan, although he doubts that the enlistments will be as gratifying as expected by the administration.

It is improbable that the forthcoming bill will authorize an army of more than 120,000 men. The figures are subject to revision at a future conference between the President and Chairman Hay, all indications being that the army, now of 85,000 men, will be increased to between 100,000 and 120,000.

The administration will not submit to Congress any proposal for an army of 200,000 to 300,000 men, as suggested from various sources a short time ago.

PROVISIONS OF PROGRAM AS IT IS NOW UNDERSTOOD

It was learned from an authoritative source to-day that the army program as it now stands calls for substantially the following:

1. The establishment of training camps to teach the rudiments of warfare to the 133,000 men expected annually to enlist with the reserve. Each citizen-soldier will receive six months' actual training during three years.

2. The addition to the aerial equipment of the army of at least twenty aeroplanes of the most modern type, and the discarding of old machines as soon as they cease to be up-to-date.

3. The purchase of armored motor vehicles, such as are now being used successfully in the European war.

4. Large increases in the artillery branch of the service, now lamentably weak. This part of the program will be unstinted, the exact amount allowed to depend largely upon the advice of experts now engaged in determining what is needed.

5. The laying in of vast supplies of reserve ammunition.

6. A standing army whose strength will be a compromise between the figures of the "small army" advocates, who are opposed to any increase, and the "big army" forces that desire an army of 200,000 to 300,000 men. The addition of ten infantry regiments and forty-six companies of coast artillery is now the plan of the administration.

NO RADICAL INCREASE IN STANDING ARMY

The fact that Chairman Hay is in substantial accord with the administration program is evidence that there will be no radical increase in the standing army. Mr. Hay has consistently opposed such legislation since he became chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

His position has been that with an

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FIGHTING LINE INTACT: RAILWAYS NOT REACHED

Allies Reported as Starting Offensive in Dardanelles to Keep Turks Busy.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN WEST

British Troops Attack on Front of Twenty-Five Miles and Make Important Captures.

Heavy Attack by British on Germans at Hulluch

The British have made a heavy attack on the German positions around Hulluch, one of the sectors between La Bassée and Arras. One of the central points of the battle was the Hohenzollern redoubt, taken from the Germans some time ago, and partly regained by them.

Preceded by a bombardment and under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas, 1,000 yards of German trenches near Hulluch were taken. In addition, trenches behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road and to the northwest of the forest, as well as the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, were captured. The British, however, were unable to hold the 1,000 yards of trenches, owing to the Germans' vicious artillery fire.

Along the remainder of the front in France there has been scarcely any fighting, except artillery duels.

On the eastern front, to the north of the Bukovina frontier, where the Russians pierced the German lines and crossed the Strypa River, the Germans have driven the Russians back across the stream.

Farther north, along the Pripiet River and in the region of Dvinsk, the Germans claim further successes.

The Teutonic march through Serbia continues, but at a slow pace, as the Serbians everywhere are tenaciously resisting invasion.

Bulgaria has definitely declared war against Serbia.

LONDON, October 14.—The Austro-German and Bulgarian attacks on Serbia are proceeding apace. They are, however, meeting with stern resistance, the Serbians giving ground only foot by foot. The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a dispatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception, says the report, the fighting line remains intact and the railways have not yet been reached.

It is reported also that the allies have begun an offensive in the Dardanelles to keep the Turks busy. The Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia in an effort to clear the Austrians from the Roumanian frontier, and prevent them from sending any further re-enforcements against Serbia.

In fact, there appears to be a general attack on all the German fronts